

enough to bear a man's weight. With this snow on the ground, it seemed probable that the Brown Thrush would be unable to get food enough to keep alive. Consequently, from Dec. 27 till March, we took food to him regularly, at least as often as twice a week. We gave him yellow corn meal soaked in water or milk for his staple diet. This food we sometimes varied with bread, pieces of meat cut fine, meal-worms, etc. He always ate whatever we gave him with a good appetite, as soon as we were a few yards off. By March 5, the snow had melted sway in many spots, and we saw the bird for the last time on that day.

When at rest, he carried his left wing lower than the right. For this reason we supposed that he had been wounded in the wing, and so prevented from making the long autumnal migration. Whether or not he would have been able to take care of himself without outside help we have no means of knowing: but he ate what we brought him so eagerly, and so soon after we offered it to him, that it seemed probable that he got very little other food after the first heavy snowfall. — ARTHUR SCOTT GILMAN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

A Few Notes from Maine.—*Accipiter velox*.—On Aug. 17, while at Jackman, Me., I noticed a large flock of at least 150 Sharp-shinned Hawks flying southwards. The birds composing the flock were distributed over an area of perhaps three miles, and were not flying steadily along when seen. Some were flying, while others would light on the tops of trees along a roadside which ran in the general direction in which they were flying. After resting a few minutes they would resume their flight, passing other members of the flock that were resting, so that some of the birds were constantly on the wing. As it was very difficult to count them, I am sure that I underestimated rather than overestimated their numbers. It seems odd that they should have been flying southward so early in the season, and in such a large body.

Pinicola enucleator.—The Pine Grosbeaks are at present to be seen daily in the vicinity of Bangor, Me., and I believe they are present this winter in even greater numbers than were here three years ago in 1892–1893. The proportion of red males seems to be about one to every ten dull-colored birds. What is remarkable is the extremely early date at which I saw the first birds this fall. On Oct. 26, while hunting at Mud Pond, about ten miles from Bangor, I saw a flock of ten or fifteen Grosbeaks. To make doubly sure I shot two of them, but found, on coming to skin them, that they were moulting, and their feathers were so loose that it was impossible to save the skins. On dissection they proved to be young males. Their stomachs contained a mass of fir buds and seeds. They were next seen on Nov. 10, near Orono, about nine miles from Bangor, and presumably belonging to a different flock, as they were about five miles from the locality where the birds were previously seen. After this they were seen every few days, but I did not see any in the city of Bangor until the last week in December. From that time up to the present date, Feb. 17, I have

seen them in the city nearly every day. Their chief food seems to be the seeds of crab-apples, and mountain ash berries.

Phalacrocorax dilophus.—This species is not uncommon along the Maine coast, but it is rare in the interior of the State. We have in the Maine State College collection a specimen of the Double-crested Cormorant which was shot at Kingman, Penobscot County, Me., about Nov. 18, 1895, and presented to the college by Rev. J. W. Hatch. — O. W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Maine*.

Three Winter Notes from Longwood, Massachusetts.—I noted a flock of nineteen White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) on the 8th of December, 1895, and again on the 21st, when three specimens were taken, one adult and one immature male and one adult female. This flock remained in the locality of an old dump, among tree trunks and general rubbish,—a protected spot. I have noted this flock since the 8th and 21st on the following dates: December 22 and 25; January 2, only eight being then in the flock; January 19, three of the flock noted in a snow storm; three again on the 25th, and since this latter date they have entirely disappeared from the locality, the weather having not become, however, any more severe.

On the 16th of November I noted in the same locality a Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*) and on the 25th shot, I think, the same bird. This is another record of the wintering of this species near Boston, Mass.

On the 25th of December, 1895, I also noted a male Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) in company with a flock of White-throats, mentioned above. He flew from a thicket and perched for a moment in the top of a pear tree, called *shewink* several times and disappeared. This is the first record I believe of *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* in Massachusetts during the winter. One was recorded at Portland, Connecticut, in January. Since writing the above I have learned from Mr. Brewster that a female Chewink was sent to him which was shot on January 2, in Bedford, Mass., some ten miles to the northwest of here. — REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

Bird Notes from Erie County, New York.—Among the rarer summer birds found near Springville, New York, may be mentioned the American Egret (*Ardea egretta*). A young bird of the year was taken on the Cataraugus Creek on August 10, 1881, by Mr. Depew of Long Island. The specimen is now in my collection.

The Horned Lark and State-colored Junco have been found to be regular breeders in this vicinity. The Larks lay their eggs about the first week in April and the Juncos build their nests the last of May. In the middle of June, 1895, the writer found the Junco breeding on the mossy slope of a woodland ravine only a few rods from the home of the Chewink, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, and Scarlet Tanager; all these birds at the same time protesting against his invasion of their peaceful realm.